

TOLLS EXEMPTION BILL PASSES THE SENATE

Last Hours of Session Are Marked by Much Bitterness of Feeling Rounding Out the Programme For a Great Fourth of July

A meeting of the Tonopah Fourth of July committee was held last evening at the office of Harry Epstine, and reports received from the various committees.

The finance committee reported that they had collected about \$2,000 from about twelve individual subscribers, and that the different sub-committees had been appointed and would commence canvassing at once.

Several prospects of securing a good street carnival were reported for the celebration, on a basis which will not only afford a great deal of pleasure and amusement, but will net some additional funds for the balance of the celebration.

The aviation committee reported progress in the arrangements with Chris-offerson announcing that he would fly here from Mt. Whitney and give one day a exhibition for \$1,000. After an explanation of the arrangements by the chairman of the aviation committee, a motion was unanimously carried authorizing them to close with Chris-offerson to fly here during the celebration for \$1,000.

After a careful investigation the fireworks committee advised that it could secure the most elaborate fireworks which Tonopah had ever seen for \$450.

For the horse race reported three teams have entered from Tonopah and one from Manhattan. The Manhattan boys have offered \$50 to be applied to the purse for this event, and the committee asked for \$100 more to make a total purse of \$150 for the horse race.

Manhattan is prepared to organize and bring a cracker-jack ball team to meet Tonopah during the celebration. They asked for a purse of \$250. It was the consensus of opinion that the gate receipts from this event would make it more than self-sustaining.

The committee on drilling contests reported progress and asked for as large an appropriation as possible. There will be a first and second prize of not less than \$400 and \$100, and as much larger as the finance committee is able to appropriate for that purpose.

A challenge has been issued to the Mason tug-of-war team, but no reply received. The success of this event is assured, however, by the fact that there is a great deal of rivalry existing between the miners of the east and west side of the camp, and two teams can easily be recruited without going outside of Tonopah. It is proposed to offer a purse of \$250 for this event.

A rest room for ladies and children, completely equipped, will be erected for \$350 on the Warren Richardson lot on the corner of Everett and Main streets, which has been tendered free for this purpose.

After numerous suggestions, the general committee adjourned to meet again at 8:30 o'clock p. m. of Thursday evening, June 18th.

Greece May Declare War Against Turkey

(By Associated Press.)

ATHENS, Greece, June 12.—A warning to Turkey which fell little short of a formal declaration of hostilities, was uttered by Premier Venizelos, in the Greek chamber of deputies, while speaking on the treatment of Greek subjects in Turkey.

The speaker's attitude showed the tension between Greece and Turkey is near the breaking point, and the danger of war is imminent. The premier said he found it difficult to restrain his language when he spoke of the manner in which the Turks had treated his fellow countrymen.

The Greek government sent a vigorous note to Turkey demanding cessation of the persecution of Greeks and to repair the damage to their interest.

BODIES OF AUTOMOBILE VICTIMS TAKEN TO FINAL RESTING PLACES

The last act in the tragedy of the desert by which four lives were suddenly extinguished was enacted this morning when Train 23 passed through Tonopah with the bodies of the late Eugene A. Wheeler, Cyrus Rice and Herman Krieger. The caskets were in the baggage car, while Mrs. Krieger and her two children were looked after in the sleeper. Mrs. Wheeler was extended the courtesy of the private car Mizpah through the generosity of W. D. Forster, general manager of the T. & G. railroad, who was a warm personal friend of the dead physician. Mrs. Wheeler was attended by Mrs. Newkirk and daughter, of Denver, her sister and niece respectively, and Mr. and Mrs. Forster, who accompanied the bereaved widow to Sparks, where Mr. Forster had made all arrangements for the prompt transfer of the remains for conveyance to Denver.

Mrs. Wheeler had recovered from the awful shock of the sudden death and chatted with a few close friends who were given the privilege of entering the car. Few spectators knew of the presence of Mrs. Wheeler and few seemed to realize that the regular morning train was the closing scene in the tragedy that will stand forth in scarlet letters in the history of Pythianism in Goldfield and Tonopah.

The funeral services in Goldfield yesterday afternoon formed the greatest demonstration of loyalty and affection ever seen in Nevada. All business was completely suspended and the services took on the proportions of a civic demonstration in which all joined. The floral offerings were monumental and ranged from the most costly tokens that wealth could buy to the simple handful of wild flowers plucked off the desert by some little boy or girl. The distribution was impartial. The flowers were used to blanket the four coffins regardless of whose name they bore, for they were indicative of the spirit that marked the sad event. It was a community funeral without separation by caste or creed, in the democracy of death all were treated alike.

The Tonopah delegation received a cordial greeting and the generous tender of the services of the Tonopah Military band was highly commended. After the exercises the procession formed for the march to the cemetery, where the remains of Don Falvey were interred. The procession, with pedestrians marching four abreast and automobiles lined in double rank, was over half a mile in length, and it is estimated that at least 1,000 persons were in line.

Among the mourners were Mrs. R. A. Brooks, a cousin of Dr. Wheeler, and A. Omerta, an uncle of Dr. Wheeler, who came from Tonopah. Mr. Omerta returned recently from Corea, where he had been engaged in the capacity of mining engineer on a property operated by Joe Thorne,

TEN DAYS MORE GRANTED IN BUTLER WEST END

By agreement between counsel the time for filing the answer in the Butler apex suit was extended ten days, owing to the continued absence of Attorney Peck, chief counsel of the West End, who has been detained in London longer than anticipated. The last day for filing was tomorrow.

FIVE MILLIONS IN SAVINGS BANK CLOSED IN CHICAGO

SENATOR LORIMER'S BANK AND THREE BRANCHES PUT OUT OF BUSINESS.

(By Associated Press.)

CHICAGO, June 12.—The La Salle Street Trust and Savings bank, of which former United States Senator Lorimer is president, is in charge of the state bank examiner. Today the examiner reported the condition was such as to warrant closing. A mild run started several days ago. The last statement showed the capital stock to be \$1,000,000, with a surplus of \$250,000, undivided profits \$93,000, deposits \$5,000,000, assets \$4,000,000. Three subsidiaries were also closed.

LAST CHARGE ON FORTIFICATIONS OF MAZATLAN

ALL DAY BATTLE RAGING IN A FURIOUS RAIN STORM.

(By Associated Press.)

U. S. S. CALIFORNIA, MAZATLAN, June 12.—Via Wireless.—The constitutionalists under Obregon today began their first concerted general assault on the federal fortifications at Mazatlan commanded by General Rodriguez. The battle raged all day. Although the besieged garrison held its position, it lost heavily in killed and wounded. Heavy rains added to the hardships of the combatants. Federals, with a hostile populace within their lines, are short of provisions, while Obregon is well supplied with food.

PLENTY AMMUNITION REACHES TAMPICO

(By Associated Press.)

TAMPICO, June 12.—The steamship Antilla from New York today discharged a cargo of ammunition for the constitutionalists. Sixteen hundred cases and two aeroplanes were dispatched north by special train. Until arrival at the wharf the ship's captain knew nothing of the projected blockade or the presence of federal gunboats.

Great Earnings Of the Butler

The May earnings reported by the Belmont mine this morning was \$152,44 for April. The Jim Butler caused a sensation with net earnings of \$42,523 for May, compared with \$26,737 for April and \$12,354 for February.

North Star sprung into prominence at the afternoon session by going from 28 to 33 with heavy buying orders that could not be filled. The advance was ascribed to finding ore on the 1130-foot level, but Manager Chandler said he would wait a couple of days before making a statement, as he wanted to be sure of what he had in sight.

RECOMMENDATION OF TAFT TURNED DOWN BY DEMOCRATS WHO CRINGE TO GREAT BRITAIN

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The bill to repeal the tolls exemption for American coastwise ships at the Panama canal is a law, and awaits action of the house, having passed the senate yesterday after a prolonged fight, that was marked by much bitterness of feeling.

The bill was returned to the house for action on the Norris-Simmons compromise amendment before going to the president for signature. As finally adopted by the senate the only one change made as passed by the house. That was the amendment reserving the right of the United States to exempt coastwise ships from payment of tolls.

Without formality or conference the house voted by 216 to 71 to adopt the senate's amendment to repeal the Panama tolls exemption and sent the bill to the president.

The question of making the Panama canal free to American vessels was brought to the front when the house, on May 23, 112, incorporated in the act providing for the establishment of civil government in the canal zone, a provision authorizing the president to charge tolls to vessels using the canal, with a proviso exempting American coastwise vessels from such charges. President Taft, in a message to congress had urged the exemption. The bill had been reported to the house providing tolls for all vessels, but the exemption provision was adopted as an amendment. This amendment was in the bill as it went to the senate.

Before the bill passed the senate, Great Britain, on July 11, 112, filed a formal protest against the proposed exemption. The note transmitted to the state department contended:

Protest of Great Britain.

"The British government thinks that to allow American vessels to pass through the canal without the payment of tolls would be to violate the Hay-Pauncefote treaty whether the tolls are not collected, or whether if collected they are refunded. As to coastwise trade, the British government thinks it would be difficult to frame a provision which would not do injustice to their interests."

The Hay-Pauncefote treaty superseded the Clayton-Bulwer treaty under which Great Britain and the United States were, jointly, to build the canal. The Hay-Pauncefote agreement, after providing rules for the regulation of the canal, based on the rules governing Suez canal traffic, set forth:

Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

"The canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations observing these rules on terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any such nation or its citizens or subjects in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic or otherwise. Such conditions or charges of traffic shall be just and equitable."

The British note of protest started a lengthy diplomatic correspondence on the subject. Great Britain throughout claimed that the United States could not, under the terms of the treaty, make toll exemption of any vessels, whether its own or of other nations. Secretary Knox, who conducted the correspondence for the United States, in several lengthy notes contended that the exemption of American coastwise shipping was in no way a discrimination against other traffic using the canal. He asserted that the exemption was in the nature of a subsidy, paid, not by imposing the tolls for certain American vessels upon other ships passing through the canal, but by the American taxpayers themselves in paying for the maintenance of the canal.

"The avoidance of possible friction," said the note, "has been one of the main objects of these methods of arbitration of which the United States has been for so long a foremost and consistent advocate."

Agitation for Repeal.

Throughout the first year of President Wilson's administration there was a constant agitation for the repeal of the exemption clause. The president let it be known that he favored the repeal, and on March 5, 1914, he delivered an address to congress in joint session, earnestly urging the repeal. The exemption, he said, was a "mistaken economic policy," and was "in plain contravention of the treaty."

"The large thing to do," said the president, "is the only thing we can afford to do; a voluntary withdrawal from a position everywhere questioned and misunderstood. We ought to reverse our action without raising the question whether we were right or wrong, and so once more deserve our reputation for generosity and the redemption of every obligation without quibble or hesitation."

Appeal of President.

"I ask this of you in support of the foreign policy of the administration. I shall not know how to deal with other matters of even greater delicacy and nearer consequence if you do not grant it to me in ungrudging measure."

Speaker Clark, Majority Leader Underwood and other Democratic leaders in the house opposed the president's demand for the repeal, but after a vigorous legislative struggle the house, on March 31, passed the Sims repeal bill. The measure then went to the senate.

In the senate the fight was prolonged and brought the leading debaters of that body to the front. Party lines were largely eliminated. Senator Root and Senator Lodge were prominent among the Republicans who supported President Wilson's position in debate and with their votes; the fight against the repeal was led from the Democratic ranks, with Senators O'Gorman and Chamberlain leading the opposition to the president.

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Yaqui Indian Raid Repulsed by Pimas

(By Associated Press.)

DOUGLASS, ARIZ., June 12.—Yaqui Indian raiders attacked Cumuripa, Sonora, and the inhabitants were saved by the interference of Pima Indians, the traditional enemies of the Yaquis. The battle lasted several days, according to a report received today at Douglass.

The Yaquis held half the town, and fighting raged from roofs and windows and in the streets. Before retreating the Yaquis took all the food they could find, several Mexican women, and burned houses on the edge of town. The state government sent soldiers. Many Yaquis were killed and also several Cumuripa defenders.

MATTER OF TWO JUDGES WILL BE BROUGHT BEFORE SUPREME COURT

Attorney-General Thatcher is preparing the necessary papers to present to the supreme court to test the constitutionality of the act passed at the last session of the legislature which provides for the election of two judges for each judicial district at the coming election. The attorney-general will ask that a proper construction of the enrolled bill be immediately considered by the supreme court in order that the ballots may be correctly printed when ordered by the various county clerks.

In discussing the question Attorney-General Thatcher said: "The situation is a complex one, inasmuch as the supreme court has handed down numerous decisions refusing to go behind a legislative act that has the signatures of the president and secretary of the senate and the speaker and clerk of the assembly that has been signed by the governor. It is expected that the matter will be brought direct to the attention of the highest judicial tribunal of this state this week. What the opinion of the court will be, considering their previous action, is problematical. They may declare the act unconstitutional or that it is ambiguous and not the intent of the legislature, or that certain sections are invalid, and hold that the last section, which provides for the payment of the judicial salaries, is plainly the intent of the act and means that but one judge is to be elected, as the means for the payment of but one salary is provided."

"The act of some incompetent enrolling clerk may mean that the counties, looking for relief from the payment of large salaries and discontinuance of certain judgeships and creating new districts to facilitate litigation, will have to be satisfied with the old law if the supreme court does not consider the intent of the legislature and decides that the only remedy is by declaring the present law unconstitutional."

GREEK MASSACRE BY TURKISH TROOPS IS FEARED

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, June 12.—An official dispatch from Mitylene Island, off the coast of Asia Minor, says Turkish regulars with machine guns and a force of Bashibazouks attacked the town of Aivalik, on the mainland of the coast. Aivalik has 25,000 Greeks and a massacre is feared.

FLAG DAY OF ELKS OBSERVED SUNDAY

Following the usual custom, the Tonopah Lodge of Elks will on next Sunday evening at 8:15 celebrate Flag day in their hall. An unusually good program has been arranged. Complete program will appear in the Bonanza tomorrow. All Elks and the general public are cordially invited.

BASHIBAZOUKS ATTACK A TOWN OFF COAST OF ASIA MINOR.

(By Associated Press.)

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GOLDFIELD CONSOLIDATED EARNS \$152,000 IN MAY

The preliminary estimate of the Goldfield Consolidated Mines company for May is as follows: Tons mined, 30,299; extraction, \$377,900; operating expenses, \$175,000; net, \$152,900.